

Little Soldier.
The children of the
S. S. Society, 13 Cornhill.
C. G. DEAN, Agent.

of Colburn's Arithmetic.
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Whole No. 1108.

RELIGIOUS.

DANGERS OF YOUNG MEN.

Extracts from the "Young Man's Aid," written by Rev. Hubbard Winslow—continued from our last.

1. Let us then notice some of the evils which you may do to others.

2. You can be an occasion of grief and anguish to your parents.

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which the young man supposed spreads around him? He can poison the minds of his associates with infidelity; he can corrupt them by his example; he can alienate them from virtuous practices; he can learn them to make light of serious truths; he can teach them to profane the sacredness of the Sabbath; he can even seduce female innocence and teach his infernal arts to others—he can render himself a scourge to a community, than ever was charged with yellow-fever, or any other natural contagion. Many a young man has done all this. If an inscription, faithful to truth, were to be put upon the tomb-stone of many a youth who has urged his way through a course of vice to an early grave, it would read, "This young man perished in the pursuit of his iniquity."

4. You can act an important part towards the destruction of our civil and benevolent institutions. You can easily pursue that course which, if all pursued it, would establish our institutions upon the rock of ages, extend the blessings of Christianity to distant lands and nations, and the rejoicing of the angels of earth till the end of time. Or you can pursue a course which, if all pursued it, would soon dash our institutions to the dust, and turn back the world into a long night of desolation and woe. If the bright visions of prophets are to be realized, and the happy reign of light and peace to come, it must be effected in a great measure through the agency of young men of Christian principles, who are lovers of government, lovers of truth and goodness, lovers of mankind; whose chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy him forever. If our civil and religious institutions are to sink, our republican government to be overturned, iniquity to triumph, and a reign of darkness to prevail over the earth for coming ages, it will be effected principally by the perverted power of young men destitute of Christian principles, reckless, vain, pleasure-loving, selfish devotees of "the lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye and the pride of life"—faithful disciples of Voltaire, Diderot, and the French Revolution.

5. You can be instrumental in the perdition of souls. All the other evils to which I have referred are lighter than a feather, compared with this. You cannot but know something of the power and certainty of moral causes; you cannot but know that an influence is continually emanating from you for good or for evil, to the minds of others; and if you have any faith in the truths of divine inspiration, you believe that there is a connection between the character here formed and the condition of the soul hereafter. You are then touching moral chords now, which will vibrate in eternity. In that world of retribution you will receive the reward of your labors here. How easy it is for you to put forth a disastrous influence tending to shut up the kingdom of Heaven against men! How easy to countenance the impiety, dispel the seriousness, pervert the consciences, and harden the hearts of your associates! How easy thus to encourage and help forward the downward progress to perdition, perverseness, and a determined course of evil doing; you can blast all their fondest hopes and cloud their brightest prospects with deep gloom; you can cause them to rue the day in which you were born;—yes, you can, as many a ruined son has done, bring down their "gray hairs with sorrow to the grave."

None but a parent's heart can know the anguish of parting with a sweet babe. But there is an agony deeper and more inconsolable than that. It is occasioned by a vicious son. I have seen one of the tenderest and best of mothers weep for anguish at the prospect of a vicious child, by the anguish of a mother who has seen her child with Christ in a better world. On the same day I have seen another mother pour forth, from a heart which no consolations could reach, tears of bitterness over a perverse and wicked son, and have heard her say, "The death of an infant is nothing to this; would that my son had died in his infancy."

And now, will you conduct in such a manner as to bring all this affliction upon your parents? Will you turn their day into night, and their night into wakeful despair? Will you cause them to wish that you had never been born, or had died in infancy? Or will you rather, by well-doing, grace, and the direct results which I have enumerated in my former communication. Its appeals to the community in numerous public addresses, as well as from the pulpit and the press, have done much to excite attention to the great object which it has in view. By these means the slumber, which has been so long upon the minds of the people in relation to this subject, has been broken. The friends of God who had fallen into criminal apathy concerning it, have been led to contemplate it as a matter of great interest and magnitude. When informed, through the Education Society, that the religious instruction among the people, that the supply of ministers was fast becoming inadequate, and that the increase of the population; that hence the land was fast being filled with infidelity and sin, they have been alarmed; have felt that something must be done, and have been led to inquire what they ought themselves to do. The result, in many instances, has been, that they have been induced to dedicate their labor for their conversion, and to give them the necessary education. Young men likewise have, in the same manner, been influenced to abandon other pursuits, and to devote their lives to this high and holy calling. Many have thus, by means of the Education Society, been made preachers, and have been instrumental in the conversion of many souls. Knowing the wants of a dying world from the speeches and the documents that have emanated from this institution, they have abandoned inviting worldly prospects, and prepared themselves to become heralds of the cross.

But in speaking of what the Education Society has done indirectly to increase the number of Christian ministers in our country, we must by no means overlook the influence which it has exerted in augmenting the number of public seminaries in the land, and in producing in view of them a better moral and religious character. This influence has indeed been most auspicious. In the United States are now thirty Theological Seminaries, and more than eighty Colleges now in operation. Of the Theological Seminaries, all except two, and of the Colleges not less than one half, have come into existence since the organization of the Education Society. Most of these owe their being to the interest which has been awakened on the subject of educating young men for the ministry. All the former have been put in operation exclusively, and very many of the latter chiefly for this great object. But this interest has been excited more by the instrumentality of the Education Society than by any other cause.

But within a few years past a most striking and most auspicious change has been effected in many American Colleges, and especially in those of New England. Instead of being as they once were, places where very few owned the name of Christ; where infidelity and vice were triumphant, and where a young man could not be situated without great

hazard to his temporal and eternal interest, they have become nurseries of piety as well as of science; scenes of repeated and powerful revivals of the Holy Spirit, in which the majority of the assembled youth are the professed friends of the Redeemer. It is a most auspicious circumstance, and one which ought to be known to the Christian public, that about half of the young men in the Colleges of New England are at this time members of the visible church. The few individuals of a past generation, who remember the time when in these institutions it was regarded as evidence of talent and an independent spirit to deny the truth of revelation, must, in view of this fact, be prepared to exclaim, what hath God wrought! But this change, so full of promise to the best interests of the country and the world, is effected in great measure through the instrumentality of the Education Society. With the faculty in our Colleges it has been, from the beginning, an object of primary importance to have among their pupils as many as possible of the beneficiaries of this institution. On their influence for good or evil, and the religious character of their lives, they have been most anxious to place their hands. Or you can prove that in this thing they have not misjudged. These young men have set examples of subordination, of industry, of piety, which, together with their efforts and prayers for the spiritual good of their fellow students, have done much to turn the captivity of Zion in the hearts of the commonalty of learning to the right understanding of the descent of the Holy Spirit, Jehovah has lent a gracious ear. The consequence has been, the descent of those dew and rains of heavenly influence, by which many young men in a course of education, have been turned from sin and the world, to holiness and to God. The view of these things, the Professors of Colleges have many times asserted with emphasis, that had the Education Society done no other good than what has resulted from its influence on these literary institutions, had its beneficiaries all died without preaching a sermon, the churches would have been abundantly compensated for their expenses. What a happy result! Who will not bless God for the change here contemplated? Our Colleges, in which is assembled the flower of our youth, instead of being abodes of impiety, where Heaven is insulted by the blasphemy of infidelity, have become nurseries of true religion as well as of sound learning; that from half of their members humble preachers of the Gospel are sent forth to the throne of Heaven. I know not of what other class of youth in the land so great a proportion are the disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ. I know not where youth can be placed in better condition and with firmer hopes respecting their spiritual state, than in the present position of the Education Society.

To the interest excited by the Education Society in behalf of our literary institutions must, in great measure be traced the spirit of prayer on their account, which, for many years has existed in the religious community. This spirit began to be manifested in a concert of prayer for these institutions on the morning of the Lord's day, the 10th of February, 1827. At which time commenced the observance of the last Thursday in February as a day of fasting and prayer for the same object. And then multitudes of God's people, both at stated and at other seasons, have prayed with an interest and fervency, to which they were previously unaccustomed. In the year 1827, at which time commenced the observance of the last Thursday in February as a day of fasting and prayer for the same object. And then multitudes of God's people, both at stated and at other seasons, have prayed with an interest and fervency, to which they were previously unaccustomed. 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Seekonk, and William Wilbur, fireman, residence unknown, were last night found suffocated in the

[illegible]

GREENFIELD HIGH SCHOOL.

For Young Ladies.
THE Summer Term will commence on the first Wednesday (3d) of May, to continue 22 weeks. The number of pupils is limited to forty. As the school has been full the past year, it will be well for those who design entering, to make an early application.
HENRY JONES, Principal.
Greenfield, Ma. March 16, 1837. 6w.

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

THE First Summer Term at this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 26, and will close June 15. The Second Summer Term will commence August 15 and close Oct. 24. Tuition in the various studies of a thorough English education, including music, \$6 per term, to be paid in advance. A course of lectures on "Conchology," embracing an outline of Zoology, will be delivered the first term, by a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, for which there will be a separate charge.

Board, including washing, \$2.25 per week.

BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Sec'y

Bradford, March 16, 1837.

NEWTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE new Term will commence on the 10th of April, and continue eighteen weeks. The course of study includes all that comprises a thorough English education, together with the Latin and French Languages, Music and Drawing.

The principal charge of this Institution during the ensuing year; also, will have supervision of the Boarding-school which, in which a watchful care will be bestowed, and assisted, and the pupils entrusted to his charge. Experienced teachers will be employed, who will be anxious to see that no facility be offered for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

TERMS.

For board, washing, lights, &c., per week,	\$ 2
Tuition in English Branches,	" 6 "
" " In Music, per Quarter	" 6 "
" " " " Latin, " "	" 6 "
" " " " French, " "	" 6 "
" " " " Drawing and Painting,	" 6 "

REFERENCE—Messrs. Thomas A. Davis, Messrs. A. B. Himes, and Dr. E. Kimball, Messrs. J. C. Himes, Messrs. William Jackson, Esq. and Marshall S. Woodward, Esq. New York.

New-York, March 10, 1837. Sw.

CENTRAL VILLAGE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on the first week in April, and continue four weeks. Tuition in the English and Latin languages is charged at the rate of 60 cents per week, payable in advance.

MR. ISAAC WETHEL will remain in charge of the male and female departments, assisted by a competent male teacher of the French and Italian languages (the Principal), as a teacher. The Trustees feel the utmost confidence in Mr. Wetzel, and are fully satisfied with his judicious government of the school, and the attention to the morals, deportment and habits of the pupils. The thoroughness of the instruction in the English and Classical education; and the healthy and pleasant atmosphere of the school, are all highly commended. The Post-Office, renders it a peculiarly desirable resort.

LESSONS on the Piano Forte, by an experienced teacher, at the rate of 10 cents per week, payable in advance.

THE Board of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week.

For further particulars, apply to

AMOS BLANCHARD,	{ Committee
HENRY C. MILLS,	

Superintendent.

South Berwick Female Seminary.

THE Summer Term in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in April, and continue two weeks without vacation.

Miss A. CORRA, Principal of the Seminary, and assisted by able and experienced Assistant Teachers, will receive and instruct, under the immediate superintendence of the Teachers, at \$1.75 per week, exclusive of fuel and lights. Tuition in the regular course of English, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish, in the latter languages, French language, there will be an extra charge of \$1.00 per week. The Seminary is open to all, and as classes are formed at the commencement of the term, no person will be admitted, unless they are able that young ladies enter at the opening of the Seminary, no pupil can be received for a period shorter than the term.

JOHN P. LORDE,
South Berwick, Me. Feb. 17, 1827.

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